Linux Startup and Shutdown Job Interview Questions And Answers

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Linux Startup and Shutdown Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Which is loaded into memory when system is booted?
a) Kernel
b) Shell
c) Commands
d) Script

Ans:

a) Kernel

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Question - 2:

Which file is read by init to get the default run-level?
a) /etc/profile
b) /etc/init
c) /etc/boot
d) /etc/inittab

Ans:

d) /etc/inittab

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Question - 3:

Which of the following is not a valid run-level?
a) S
b) 0
c) 8
d) 1

Ans:

c) 8

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Question - 4:

On Linux, initrd is a file:
a) containing root file-system required during bootup
b) Contains only scripts to be executed during bootup
c) Contains root-file system and drivers required to be preloaded during bootup
d) None of the above

Ans:

c) Contains root-file system and drivers required to be preloaded during bootup

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Question - 5:

What is the output of this program?

```
  #include<stdio.h>

  int main()
  {
     int *ptr;
     ptr = (int *)calloc(1,sizeof(int));
```

```
    *ptr = 10;
    printf("%dn",*ptr);
    return 0;
  }
```

a) 0
b) -1
c) 10
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

d) none of the mentioned
Explanation:
This program will give an error because calloc() requires the header file stdlib.h.
Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
san.c: In function 'main':
san.c:6:15: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function 'calloc' [enabled by default]
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 6:

Do you have any idea what is the output of this program?

```
  #include<stdio.h>
  #include<stdlib.h>

  int main()
  {
    int *ptr;
    *ptr = 10;
    *ptr = 20;
    printf("%dn",*ptr);
    return 0;
  }
```

a) 10
b) 20
c) segmentation fault
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

c) segmentation fault
Explanation:
The segmentation fault occurs because memory for the pointer has not been allocated in this program.
Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 7:

What is the output of this program?

```
  #include<stdio.h>
  #include<stdlib.h>

  int main()
  {
    int *ptr1, *ptr2;
    ptr1 = malloc(4);
    *ptr1 = 10;
    *ptr2 = free(ptr1);
    printf("%dn",*ptr2);
    return 0;
  }
```

a) 10
b) it will print the address stored in ptr1
c) it will print the address stored in ptr2
d) it will give an error

Ans:

d) it will give an error
Explanation:
The free() function returns no value.
Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
san.c: In function 'main':
san.c:8:8: error: void value not ignored as it ought to be
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 8:

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int *ptr1;
   while(1){
      ptr1 = malloc(1024*1024);
      if(ptr1 == 0)
         break;
      sleep(1);
      printf("googlen");
      free(ptr1);
   }
   return 0;
}
```

a) it will print "google" until the process has been stopeed by any signal
b) it will print nothing
c) segmentation fault
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

a) it will print "google" until the process has been stopeed by any signal
Explanation:
None.
Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
google
google
google
google
google
^Z
[10]+ Stopped ./san
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 9:

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int ret;
   int *ptr;
   ptr = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
   free(ptr);
   free(ptr);
   return 0;
}
```

a) it will print nothing
b) it will give segmentaion fault
c) undefined behaviour
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

c) undefined behaviour
Explanation:
If the free() has already called before, undefined behaviour occurs.
Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
*** glibc detected *** ./san: double free or corruption (fasttop): 0x08f1b008 ***
======= Backtrace: =========
/lib/libc.so.6[0x4a6489f2]
./san[0x8048425]
/lib/libc.so.6(__libc_start_main+0xf3)[0x4a5e96b3]
./san[0x8048361]
======= Memory map: ========
08048000-08049000 r-xp 00000000 fd:01 394194 /home/google/san
08049000-0804a000 rw-p 00000000 fd:01 394194 /home/google/san
08f1b000-08f3c000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [heap]
4a5ab000-4a5cc000 r-xp 00000000 fd:01 785334 /lib/ld-2.14.90.so
4a5cc000-4a5cd000 r-p 00020000 fd:01 785334 /lib/ld-2.14.90.so
4a5cd000-4a5ce000 rw-p 00021000 fd:01 785334 /lib/ld-2.14.90.so
4a5d0000-4a77a000 r-xp 00000000 fd:01 789110 /lib/libc-2.14.90.so
4a77a000-4a77b000 -p 001aa000 fd:01 789110 /lib/libc-2.14.90.so
```

```
4a77b000-4a77d000 r-p 001aa000 fd:01 789110 /lib/libc-2.14.90.so
4a77d000-4a77e000 rw-p 001ac000 fd:01 789110 /lib/libc-2.14.90.so
4a77e000-4a781000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
4a7e0000-4a7fc000 r-xp 00000000 fd:01 789128 /lib/libgcc_s-4.6.2-20111027.so.1
4a7fc000-4a7fd000 rw-p 0001b000 fd:01 789128 /lib/libgcc_s-4.6.2-20111027.so.1
b76f4000-b76f5000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
b770d000-b770f000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
b770f000-b7710000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0 [vdso]
bfc0a000-bfc2b000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [stack]
Aborted (core dumped)
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 10:

In which condition this prgram will print the string "google"?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int *ptr;
   ptr = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
   if (ptr == NULL)
      printf("googlen");
   return 0;
}
```

a) if the memory could not be allocated to the pointer "ptr"
b) if the memory has been allocated to the pointer "ptr" successfully
c) it will never print
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

a) if the memory could not be allocated to the pointer "ptr"
Explanation:
The malloc() returns NULL when the memory is not allocated.

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Question - 11:

Program given below will allocate the memory of ___ bytes for pointer "ptr".

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int *ptr;
   ptr = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*4);
   ptr = realloc(ptr,sizeof(int)*2);
   return 0;
}
```

a) 2
b) 4
c) 8
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

c) 8
Explanation:
We can also use the realloc() to make memory block smaller.

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Question - 12:

Please tell me output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int *ptr;
   ptr = (int *)calloc(1,sizeof(int));
   if (ptr != 0)
      printf("%dn",*ptr);
   return 0;
}
```

a) 0
b) -1
c) garbage value
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

a) 0
Explanation:
The memory allocated by calloc() contains 0 until process does not make any change to it.
Output:
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
0
[root@localhost google]

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Question - 13:

In this program the allocated memory block can store

```
<pre lang="c" line="1" cssfile="hk1_style">
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   int *ptr;
   ptr = malloc(10);
   return 0;
}
```

a) int
b) char
c) float
d) all of the mentioned

Ans:

d) all of the mentioned
Explanation:
When the malloc() is used without typecasting the default type is void*.

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Question - 14:

The process of starting up a computer is known as:
a) Boot Loading
b) Boot Record
c) Boot Strapping
d) Booting

Ans:

c) Boot Strapping

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Question - 15:

At the end of kernel bootstrap, which process is started?
a) /etc/init
b) /etc/sched
c) /etc/swap
d) /etc/kernel

Ans:

a) /etc/init

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Question - 16:

Bootstrapping is also known as:
a) Quick boot
b) Cold boot
c) Hot boot
d) Fast boot

Ans:

b) Cold boot

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Question - 17:

The shell used for Single user mode shell is:
a) bash
b) Csh
c) ksh
d) sh

Ans:

d) sh

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Question - 18:

The process id of init process is:
a) -1
b) 0
c) 1
d) 2

Ans:

c) 1

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Question - 19:

Which daemon manages the physical memory by moving process from physical memory to swap space when more physical memory is needed?
a) Sched daemon
b) Swap daemon
c) Init daemon
d) Process daemon

Ans:

b) Swap daemon

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Question - 20:

Which is the only partition mounted in Single user mode?
a) boot
b) usr
c) root
d) tmp

Ans:

c) root

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Question - 21:

Single user mode shell runs as:
a) Admin user
b) Root user
c) normal user
d) Log user

Ans:

b) Root user

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